

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1866.

[No. 1520.]

Vol. VI.]

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,

R U M

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, in hds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes, Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls. Sugar in hds. tierces and bls. Chocolate

White and brown Soap and } a boxes, Mould and Dipt Candles

Raffine in kegs, boxes and jars, Eggs in kegs and fraills,

Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c. ALSO,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerfemeres,

Duffin, Plains, Keffeys, Negro Cottons,

Large, Blaticks, blue Friezes,

Cummecca, Ruffels, Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Callicoes,

Irish Linens, Silica do.

Onaburgs and Tickleburgs,

Mulin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,

India Muslin and Table Cloths,

Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Colored Threads, Hats and sundry other

articles.

Philip G. Marshall.

Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,

The SHIP

HETTY,

Just arrived from Liverpool, and

lying at Col. Ramsay's wharf. Her inventory

may be seen and description of the ship made

known, on application to Captain Russell, on

board or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

If said ship is not sold in ten or fifteen days,

it will be for freight or charter to any port in

Europe.

R. N. & Co.

January 1.

A BARGAIN.

For Sale or Rent,

A new Brick House on Prince-street

well built, and very convenient for a small

family, with an excellent corner lot, opposite

Refers. Korn & Wisniewski's. For terms apply

JAMES McGUIRE.

Also,

16 Lots of different sizes on Prince

and Fayette streets. For Sale, or Rent on ground

rent forever. Apply as above.

February 5.

Henry K. May

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from

New-Castle, and offers for sale, at im-

mediately applied for:

80 casks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Ingot Lead and

36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A quantity of

CORN AND RYE.

Apply to

WASHINGTON PIERCE,

At Colonel RAMSAY'S Counting Room.

February 1.

20 Pipes very choice Madeira

Wine.

Imported in the Brig Olive, from St. Bar

holomera, and for sale by

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21.

N. B. This Wine has lain a considerable time

with West Indies.

JUST RECEIVED,

9 boxes—containing

500 pieces Platillas,

500 do. Britannias,

Entered to drawback on exportation.

A L S O,

30 bbls and 5 hds New Ram;

For Sale, by

John G. Ladd

December 13.

CASH, and the highest price,

will be given for Clean Linen

and Cotton Rags, by the Prin-

ter of this paper.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Alexandria in general, that he has a Cellar, at the lower end of Duke Street, under the house of E. Mill's;

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,

Best Rhode-Island Potatoes; New-York Cabbages; Beets; Turnips; Onions; Pumpkins. He will attend at the Cellar every day till 11 o'clock, during the winter; where the inhabitants may be supplied with large or small quantities of the above articles, on terms very moderate.

A. WILLIS.

January 15.

TUNIS CRAVEN.

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant as-

sortment of

GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,

Bennett's patent Cards,

Do. Waitcoatings,

Silks, Molestins, Flo-

rentines,

Imperial, clouded and

white Martellies,

Toilettes, Swandowns,

Flannels, fine Blankets,

Coatings, Plains,

Kerleys, Halfbacks,

Lamb's Wool, Worsted,

Cotton and Silk Ho-

siery,

Irish & Flanders Sheet-

ings,

4 & 4 1/2 Irish Linens,

Shirting Cotton,

Long Lawns,

Linen Cambricks,

Dimities, Cambrick do.

He daily expects an additional

assortment of FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22.

dtf

15 hogheads } Prime retailing Molasses.

12 tierces

20 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum

8 butts Mufcat Wine

4 half butts Cognac do.

4 pipes fine old Brazil Madeira

12 boxes French Prunes

16 hogheads } New England Rum

15 barrels

50 barrels Penn's Island Rye Whiskey

6 casks refined British Salt Petre

3 tierces Alum

50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles

10 boxes Chocolate

Just received, and for sale, for cash or on the

usual credits.

Mandeville & Jameffon.

December 21.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Two boxes Irish Linen—real Cole-

raines.

50 barrels prime Pork.

WM. HODGSON.

November 28.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 30th of last month, from the subscribers, living in Alexandria, JOHN JOHNS,

An apprentice to the Boot and Shoe making bu-

siness; he is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 7 or

8 inches high, slender made, dark complexion,

down look—had on when he went away a long

black coat, coarse dark trousers, Bennett's cord

waistcoat (beetle figure). He will probably

call himself JOHN STONE, which name he

assumed in consequence of having been raised by

a person of that name. Whoever apprehends

and apprentices and secures him in any goal and

gives information, so that we get him again,

shall receive 25 dollars, or the above reward if

brought home.

Moses & Jacob Janney.

N. B. It is thought the above apprentice has

been taken away by a journeyman who calls him

self Joseph Ward, and who went to Norfolk

about the time said boy absented himself.

February 4.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an ex-

cellent house servant, with her two Children;

the one male, the other female.

Enquire of the Printer.

January 16.

Mandeville and Jameffon,

OFFER FOR SALE,

For Cash, Produce, or on the usual Credit;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Consisting of

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities.

Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump

ditto.

Jamaica,

St. Vincents, and } In hds. &c.

N. E. Rum,

Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use,

Peach and Apple Brandy,

Cognac and Bourdeaux do.

Holland and Country Geneva,

70 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whis-

key.

Madaira,

Sherry,

Old Port,

Lisbon,

Malaga, and

Teneriffe

40 cases St. Esteph Medoc Claret,

1 butt old 4th proof Irish Whiskey,

100 cases West Schiedam Gin.

A few hogheads of choice Molasses,

Tennessee and Georgia Cotton,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Souchong,

Hyson-skin, and

Bohea

Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice,

Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mustard, Rappee and

Scotch Snuff.

SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Cassia,

Nutmegs and Mace.

Ginger, race and ground.

Flotant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Cop-

peras, Alum and Brimstone.

Patent Shot, assorted, from BB to No. 9.

Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrap-

ping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre,

Chalk.

Mould and Dipt Candles.

British Gunpowder of various qual-

ities from F to treble battle.

October 18.

JAMES BACON,

A big GROCERY STORE, on King street, has, in

addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in

the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson skin, and

Souchong

Best Green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madaira,

Bufoilos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Guantanamo Old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whiskey,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento

Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground

Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley,

Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and

Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt Petre, Flotant

Indigo, Alum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone,

Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best

English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars,

and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing To-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes

in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior qua-

lity—Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, De-

mijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article

in his line—the whole of which have been select-

ed with care and will be disposed of on the very

lowest terms.

December 16.



Dearborn's Patent Balance,

For weighing with ease, dispatch and precision, at half the cost, and used with half the labor of scales and weights—all sizes—for sale, by

JOHN G. LADD.

February 7.

MOUNTED COMBS.

A HANDSOME assortment of fashionable mounted and plain TORTOISE-SHELL COMBS, just received and for sale, by

ADAM LYNN.

February 7.

A two story BRICK HOUSE of

rent, on King Street, opposite SAMUEL SNOW-

den's printing-office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Joseph Jones, deceased, are requested to bring them forward, and those indebted to it, to make immediate payment to

Joseph Jones.

February 3.

THIS DAY LANDING,

From Schooner DOVE, Captain THOMAS, from

EPITOME
OF
ALL THE ACTS
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA,
OF A
PUBLIC NATURE,
PASSED AT THEIR DECEMBER SESSION, 1805.

[CONCLUDED.]

ACT VII.

To amend the several acts concerning the inspection of tobacco.

Inspectors of Tobacco shall inspect all transfer tobacco, after it is picked and before it is weighed, and make each hoghead weigh twelve hundred and fifty lb. nett, at least.—Inspectors, pickers and coopers of tobacco shall not directly nor indirectly be concerned in the transportation of tobacco by water from their warehouse, under the penalty of 100 dollars for each hoghead;—nor shall they for themselves or others, purchase, sell, manufacture, barter, lend or exchange any tobacco inspected at their warehouse, under the penalty of 10 dollars for each hundred lb. purchased, &c. Every inspector shall stow away and secure at night, every hoghead of tobacco inspected during the day, under the penalty of ten dollars per hoghead for each failure; and shall also be liable to the action of the injured party for damages.—Inspectors shall prize and cooper all refused tobacco, which the owner shall not choose to have picked, shall weigh the same and mark the gross weight on each cask, and preserve and deliver it to the owner, or his order, for which they shall receive 50 cents a hoghead: the inspectors shall grant a manifest for each hoghead so delivered; and any person selling or manufacturing refused tobacco, without such manifest forfeits 100 dollars a hoghead.—But any person having a hoghead of tobacco refused, may carry it with the manifests to any other warehouse and the inspectors, first destroying the manifest, may view the tobacco, and if they esteem it of good quality, may either grant a receipt therefor, as now required by law, or another manifest for which 50 cents shall be paid, expressing the review and that it was a second time refused; after which it shall not be carried to any other warehouse for inspection; but may either be picked or sell it as this law directs. The duty of commissioners under the act of 1790, shall not extend to any repairs or additions to the warehouses, but only a report of their condition and the quantity of Tobacco they are capable of containing—upon which report the court may make such orders relating thereto, as before the passage of the said act: Provided that the commissioners shall provide such conveniences as are now authorised to be at the public expense, and have the same repaired when necessary.—In case any court shall fail to appoint such commissioners at August or September terms, they may appoint them at any time between the months of September and April following. Penalties under this act may be recovered by action of debt, petition or warrant, in the county or corporation where the offence shall be committed, one half to the prosecutor, and the other to the commonwealth. The public printer shall hereafter furnish one copy of all the acts now in force concerning the inspection of Tobacco, to the inspectors at the several warehouses established by law; and in like manner furnish the said inspectors with one copy of any law hereafter to be made, amending the laws concerning the inspection of tobacco, which copies shall be forwarded to the several counties in which the inspectors are situated, with the acts of the general assembly.

ARGUS.

(To commence the first day of June next.)

A resolution approbatory of the conduct of the present administration of the government of the United States, in its intercourse with foreign nations, and reciting the causes of our differences with Spain, as well as the other foreign powers who have violated our neutral rights, particularly in our commercial affairs, concluded with the following sentence:

"That the general assembly of Virginia, having the highest confidence in the wisdom, virtue and firmness of the president of the United States, and of the congress thereof, are ready whenever the latter shall deem it necessary, to join in a contest with any nation that has injured us, and try which can do the other the most harm."

On the question to agree to the resolution, in the house of delegates, a division

was called for. That part which expressed our confidence in the wisdom, virtue and firmness of the president, was carried by 151 to 8 votes. The latter part of the resolution, together with the preamble was unanimously adopted. In the senate, the resolution was agreed to with one dissenting voice only.

Several other subjects of great importance have been discussed during the last session, but miscarried either in the house of delegates, or in the senate.

1. A petition from the counties of Henry and Patrick, "requesting the legislature to adopt means for calling a convention to revise the state constitution," was taken up, and the further consideration of it postponed to the 31st day of March next. Ayes 98: Noes 58.

2. A bill "to prevent the emancipation of slaves within this commonwealth" was lost in the house of delegates, on the question for reading it a third time. Ayes 73: Noes 75.

3. A bill "to amend the judiciary system," together with a substitute to the original bill, produced much discussion; and after having undergone various amendments, both were finally lost in the house of delegates.

4. A bill to extend the jurisdiction to a single justice of the peace to twenty dollars, and to abolish petitions for small debts, passed the house of delegates—Ayes 89: Noes 62; but was lost in the senate by the casting vote of the speaker. The provisions of this bill were nearly similar to those contained in the bill which passed the house of delegates last year. The judgment of a single magistrate was to be final as far as ten dollars. From ten to twenty dollars an appeal is allowed; but in order to prevent appeals a stay or execution was granted the defendant. On the affirmance of the judgment, ten per cent. damages were to be awarded. When an execution issued after a stay, or upon the affirmance of an appeal, no pecuniary was to be taken. If an officer returned "no effects" on an execution issued upon a judgment rendered by a magistrate, the clerk of the court might issue an execution against the body. To relieve magistrates from the trouble of taking appeal bonds, a bare acknowledgment of the security indorsed on the warrant was sufficient.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 5.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole; Mr John C. Smith in the chair, on the bill imposing a duty of ten dollars on every slave imported into the U. States.

Mr. D. R. Williams said as the advocates of the bill seemed to think the amendment he had offered intended to defeat it, he would withdraw it, and make it the subject of a distinct resolution.

Mr. Jackson offered a new section, the object of which was to prohibit the importation into the territories of the United States, of all slaves brought either from abroad, or from any state, except in the latter case by citizens of the United States, removing to a territory to settle therein.

Mr. Jackson viewed this provision as necessary, in consequence of a legal confederation given to an act of the last session, which allowed the importation of slaves from abroad into Louisiana.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Allen, Ely, Morrow, Spalding, and Sloan, who either viewed it, as inexpedient in itself, or as proper to be introduced into a distinct bill.

Mr. Jackson said as it was the wish of his friends, he would withdraw the motion, and offer it on another occasion.

No farther amendments having been offered, the committee rose and reported their agreement to the bill.

The House immediately considered the report.

The amendment limiting the imposition of the tax to the first day of January, 1808, was disagreed to; and the other amendments agreed to.

Mr. Jackson enquired what the effects would be of the forfeiture of the cargo in case slaves were smuggled into the United States. Would they be sold, or would they be kept in the service of the United States? He did not wish to have any thing to do with them.

Mr. John C. Smith said he had voted for the resolution; but the defects in the details of the bill were so glaring, that he hoped it would be referred to a select committee, that it might be so modified as to cure these defects; or that in case it were found inflexible of such modification, it might be rejected. Mr. J. C. Smith, accordingly moved the recommitment of the bill to a select committee.

Mr. Jackson advocated this motion, and remarked that the proviso of the bill that declared the duty should not be construed as giving a sanction

to the importation of slaves, offered an additional reason for either rejecting or recommitting it. How could this language be used with propriety in a law, when the constitution, the highest authority, authorised the trade?

Mr. Quincy spoke to the like effect, and further enquired, whether it was the intention of gentlemen to apply the provisions of the bill to slaves navigating the ships of the United States.

Messrs. Hastings and Sloan defended the provisions of the bill as perfectly correct. They observed that slaves were considered as property, as merchandise, and could only therefore in the bill be treated as such.

The motion to recommit was lost. Ayes 39: Noes 61.

Mr. Crowninshield spoke against the bill, and moved its postponement to an indefinite day, which is a vote equivalent to a rejection of a bill.

Messrs. John C. Smith, Taggart, and Rhea of [Ten] supported; and Messrs. Sloan, Elmer, and Smith, opposed the motion; when the Yeas and Nays were called on it; and were Yeas 42, Noes 69.

Mr. Jackson moved to strike out the proviso of the bill, which motion was disagreed to; when the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow. Ayes 69.

THURSDAY, February 6.

Several petitions were presented from sundry citizens of the 11th Congressional district of Pennsylvania, praying an alteration in that part of the constitution that extends the judicial power of the United States to controversies between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state, claiming grants of lands under different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

Referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The bill laying a duty of ten dollars on every slave imported into the U. S. was read a third time.

Mr. John C. Smith stated, in a more detailed way, the objections previously offered to the provisions of the bill, and moved its recommitment to a select committee, in which the House concurred without a division.

A confidential message in writing was received from the President of the United States about 12 o'clock; whereupon the galleries were cleared. They remained cleared until near 4 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BALTIMORE, February 7.

In the subsequent columns will be found some of the very important bulletins promised yesterday. There appears to have been no ceremony in taking possession of Vienna—its fall was considered as a mere matter of course, and the armies of the emperor of France pursued their march beyond the eastern parts of Germany, while the panic-struck armies of Russia and Austria, continued to fly before them. Some sharp skirmishing occasionally occurred, but every thing like systematic opposition had ceased in that quarter.

In Italy the archduke Charles gave more work to the enemy, and continued to struggle manfully against the tide of war; but an important advantage gained over one of his wings on the 26th November (the particulars of which will be given to-morrow) and the dispositions made by the French, leave him no prospect but that of an ultimate surrender. His death is not mentioned. Three bulletins of the army of Italy and others of the grand army, will be translated for to-morrow's Gazette.

The ways of Providence are inscrutable! To have entertained the notion, a few years back, that Germany, one of the most warlike and powerful nations in Europe, would be conquered by France, would have been sufficient to have branded any man as a fool; and but a few months since it would have entitled the person to an epithet scarcely less harsh, who should have predicted the downfall of Vienna before Christmas. The bulletins in this day's Gazette, however, enforce our text. Bonaparte has not only taken Vienna, but he has given a civil and military government to Austria, which he terms a province—not only has he captured the capitals of Hungary, of Bohemia and of Moravia—but these provinces, also, in the most abject manner deprecate all opposition to his arms, and sue for his mercy! Where his victorious career is to stop, is as difficult to be defined now, as before he left his camp at Boulogne. Russia is humbled, and Germany appears to be almost blotted out of the list of nations; and that fate which she had anticipated for Turkey and Spain, has first fallen to her own lot.

In the book of Bulletins, of 150 pages, (for it is not a file of newspapers) which we have been politely furnished with, there are no editorial remarks or other local articles, except the following, which bears the last date, and which we consider as official as the bulletins themselves:

Translations for the Federal Gazette.

PARIS, December 2.

M. de Stadion, late minister from the emperor of Germany at the court of Russia, and M. the lieutenant general count de Giulay, have been presented to his majesty the emperor of the French at Brunn, as plenipotentiaries of his majesty the emperor of Germany: They are invested with powers to negotiate, conclude and sign a definitive treaty of peace between France and Austria. On his side, the emperor of the French has nominated M. de Talleyrand, (his minister for foreign relations,) whom he has invested with powers to that effect. It is to be hoped that peace will be the result of their negotiations; but this ought not to diminish in the least the zeal of the soldiers or of the nation; it is, on the contrary, a new motive for the conscripts to accelerate their march, in order to justify that well known adage, *Si vis pacem para bellum*. His majesty has given orders to the ministers of war and of the interior to relax nothing in their preparations.

Twenty-second Bulletin of the Grand Army.

ST. POLTEN, November 13.

Marshal Soult has followed up his success. The whole corps of Meerfeldt is destroyed. That general saved himself with an officer of Hulus. General Mar-mont is at Leoben. He there made prisoners of 100 cavalry.

Prince Murat has been these three days within half a league of Vienna.

All the Austrian troops have evacuated that city. The national guard perform duty there and are in high spirits.

This day the French troops made their entry into that capital. The Russians refused every opportunity which was offered them to engage in battle, on the heights of St. Polten, (St. Hypolite.) They crossed the Danube at Krems and immediately after their passage burnt the bridge, which was a very fine structure.

The 11th at day-break, marshal Mortier, at the head of six battalions, fixed himself at Stein, expecting there to find a rear guard; but the whole Russian army was still there. Then commenced the battle of Diernstein, which will be forever memorable in military annals. From 6 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon, these 4000 brave men opposed the Russian army, and put to rout every thing opposed to them. Masters of the village, of Leoben, they believe the day finished; but the enemy irritated having lost 10 stand of colours, 6 pieces of cannon, 900 men prisoners and 2000 killed had given a different direction to their troops by forced marches, in order to flank the French. As soon as marshal Mortier perceived this manœuvre, he marched directly to the troops which had filed off and attacked them at the same time that the 9th regiment light infantry, and 32d of the line, having charged another Russian corps, had put it to flight, taking two standards and 400 men.

This has been a bloody day. Dead bodies covered the whole field of battle. More than 4000 Russians have been killed or wounded; 1300 have been made prisoners; among the latter, two colonels. On our side the loss has been considerable. The 4th and 9th light infantry have suffered most. The colonels of the 100th and 103d have been slightly wounded. Col. Wattier of the 4th regt. of dragoons has been killed. His majesty had chosen him for one of his aids. He was a brave officer. In spite of the disadvantages of his position, he made a brilliant resistance against a Russian column but he was struck with a ball and died in the midst of the battle. It seems that the Russians retired without bidding good-bye!

The emperor of Germany, the empress, the minister and court, are at Brunn, in Moravia. All the nobility have quit Vienna, but the citizens have remained. They expect the emperor Alexander at Brunn on his return from Berlin.

General count de Giulay has been the bearer of many dispatches between the emperors of France and Germany. The emperor of Germany will no doubt agree to a peace, as soon as he can obtain the assent of the emperor of Russia. In the mean time the discontent of the people is extreme. They say at Vienna and in all the provinces of the Austrian monarchy, that they are badly governed. That for the sole interest of England they have been dragged into an unjust and ruinous war—that they have inundated Germany with Barbarians, a thousand times more destructive than all the horrors of war united; that their finances are in the greatest

disorder; that public and private property, ruined by their great quantity of money, which is at a discount, cent. That they had misfortune before, without adding to the torments of war.

The Hungarians complain of government which offers not courage their industry, and a constant jealousy of their private property of their national spirit, as well as in Austria, in Hungary as in all the other cities, were convinced that the emperor was wished only for peace, and the friend of all nations and of the sentiment. The English objects of the emperor of Germany their universal hatred. Is it not that princes should listen to the people, and that they should to arrest the fatal influence of oligarchy?

Since the passage of the law, army has made in the different which have taken place, about 20 prisoners. If the Russian army had the arrival of the French, it been destroyed. Several corps are pursuing the Russians vigorously.

The two proclamations of which are translations, were published on the 10th and 12th inst.

PROCLAMATION

"Since the decree of his excellency commissary of the court established Lower Austria, the public are that for the preservation of peace in the interior, it has been decreed certain number of armed citizens, the nobles as well as the members of the academy of fine arts, and others who have means of putting themselves in a condition of appearing shall always be ready to perform services which may be required of [Here follows the places appointed to the trumps shall be sounded at each place of parade. The each section shall repair to their arms, and there wait for orders strictly forbidden any persons citizen soldiers, to appear on places when the trumps shall be sounded. Any person who shall contravene shall be arrested by the police delivered up to the police. Measures likewise been taken to put all the poor who have not the means of entrance into the city hospital in order taken care of.

Brave inhabitants of Vienna! thank me for the wisdom of those which are taken for the good of your country. The magistracy will concur execution with the same sentiment have always actuated them. We very thing from the inhabitants of who have always distinguished themselves in every situation.

(Signed)

The Vice-Burgomaster, Dated, Vienna, Nov. 11.

NOTIFICATION.

His imperial majesty, who accords the promise which he made to the able states of Hungary, has deigned the diet, has been prevented by circumstances from returning to Vienna going to Brunn, agreeably to determination. But in the mean time it is possible the French imper may enter Vienna. Experience teaches that they observe a strict discipline place he expects that his remain quiet and conduct themselves decorum. I recommend it to be particular; and his majesty our far from expecting a zeal which compromise the lives and property subjects, would punish several disorders, not only because he declined defending his own capital, but because he entertains a most grateful for the welfare of its inhabitants.

(Signed)

Rodolphe, Comptroller, Commissary of Vienna, Nov. 12.

Twenty-third Bulletin of the Army.

From the castle of Schaebrunn, At the battle of Diernstein, 3000 Russians, kept their position and made 1200 prisoners; the 4th regiment of light infantry, and the 1st division of infantry of the line, played great valor and good conduct.

PARIS, December 2.
M. de Stadion, late minister from the
emperor of Germany at the court of Rus-
sia, and M. the lieutenant general count de
Mullay, have been presented to his majesty
the emperor of the French at Brunau, as
plenipotentiaries of his majesty the emper-
or of Germany: They are invested with
powers to negotiate, conclude and sign a
definitive treaty of peace between France
and Austria. On his side, the emperor
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entry into that capital. The Russians re-
sisted every opportunity which was offered
them to engage in battle, on the heights of
St. Polten, (St. Hypolite.) They crossed
the Danube at Krems and immediately af-
ter their passage burnt the bridge, which
is a very fine structure.

The 11th at day-break, marshal Mortier,
the head of six battalions, fixed him-
self at Stein, expecting there to find a rear
guard; but the whole Russian army was
all there. Then commenced the battle of
Krems, which will be forever memo-
rable in military annals. From 6 in the
morning till 4 in the afternoon, these 4000
men opposed the Russian army, and
managed to route every thing opposed to them.
Masters of the village, of Leoben, they be-
came the day finished; but the enemy irri-
died having lost 10 stand of colours, 6 pic-
quets of cannon, 900 men prisoners and
100 killed had given a different direction
to their troops by forced marches, in order
to flank the French. As soon as marshal
Mortier perceived this manœuvre, he
marched directly to the troops which had
been cut off and attacked them at the same time
with the 9th regiment light infantry, and
the 1st of the line, having charged another
Russian corps, had put it to flight, taking
10 standards and 400 men.

This has been a bloody day. Dead bo-
dies covered the whole field of battle.
More than 4000 Russians have been killed
and wounded; 1300 have been made prison-
ers; among the latter, two colonels. On
the side the loss has been considerable.
The 4th and 9th light infantry have suffer-
ed most. The colonels of the 100th and
3d have been slightly wounded. Col-
onel of the 4th regt. of dragoons has
been killed. His majesty had chosen him
one of his aids. He was a brave officer.
In spite of the disadvantages of his posi-
tion, he made a brilliant resistance against
the Russian column but he was struck with a
bullet and died in the midst of the battle. It
seems that the Russians retired without
saying good-bye!

The emperor of Germany, the empress,
minister and court, are at Brunau, in
Moravia. All the nobility have quit Vien-
na but the citizens have remained. They
expect the emperor Alexander at Brunau on
return from Berlin.

General count de Guilay has been the
bearer of many dispatches between the
emperors of France and Germany. The
emperor of Germany will no doubt agree
to a peace, as soon as he can obtain the as-
surance of the emperor of Russia. In the
time of the emperor of Russia, and in
the time of the emperor of France, the
provinces of the Austrian monar-
chy, that they are badly governed. That
the sole interest of England they have
dragged into an unjust and ruinous
war—that they have inundated Germany
with Barbarians, a thousand times more
destructive than all the horrors of war unit-
ed—that their finances are in the greatest

disorder; that public and private credit are
ruined by their great quantity of paper mo-
ney, which is at a discount of fifty per
cent.—That they had misfortunes enough
before, without adding to them the hor-
rors of war.

The Hungarians complain of an illiberal
government which offers nothing to en-
courage their industry, and which shews
a constant jealousy of their privileges and
distrust of their national spirit. In Hun-
gary as well as in Austria, in Vienna as
well as in all the other cities, the people
are convinced that the emperor Napoleon
has wished only for peace, and that he is
the friend of all nations and of every na-
tional sentiment. The English are the per-
petual objects of the curses, of all the sub-
jects of the emperor of Germany and of
their universal hatred. Is it not then time
that princes should listen to the voice of
the people, and that they should endeavor
to arrest the fatal influence of the English
oligarchy?

Since the passage of the Inn the grand
army has made in the different skirmishes
which have taken place, about ten thousand
prisoners. If the Russian army had wait-
ed the arrival of the French, it would have
been destroyed. Several corps of the ar-
my are pursuing the Russians with great
vigour.

The two proclamations of which the fol-
lowing are translations, were published at
Vienna on the 10th and 12th inst.

PROCLAMATION.

"Since the decree of his excellency, the
commander-in-chief of the court established in
Lower Austria, the public are informed,
that for the preservation of peace and order
in the interior, it has been decreed that a
certain number of armed citizens, compris-
ing the nobles as well as the members of
the academy of fine arts, and other indi-
viduals who have means of putting them-
selves in a condition of appearing in arms,
shall always be ready to perform any ser-
vices which may be required of them."

[Here follows the places appointed for pa-
rades.] When the muster roll is called
the trumpets shall be sounded twice at
each place of parade. The citizens of
each section shall repair to their post with
their arms, and there wait for orders. It
is strictly forbidden any persons except the
citizen soldiers, to appear on the public
places when the trumpets shall be sounded.
—Any person who shall contravene this
order shall be arrested by the patrols and
delivered up to the police. Measures have
likewise been taken to put all the sick and
poor who have not the means of subsist-
ence into the city hospital in order to be
taken care of.

Brave inhabitants of Vienna! will you
thank me for the wisdom of those measures
which are taken for the good of your coun-
try. The magistracy will concur in their
execution with the same sentiments which
have always actuated them. We expect e-
very thing from the inhabitants of this city,
who have always distinguished themselves
in every situation.

(Signed)
The Vice-Burgomaster.
Dated, Vienna, Nov. 11.

NOTIFICATION.

His imperial majesty, who according to
the promise which he made to the respect-
able states of Hungary, has deigned to close
the diet, has been prevented by intervening
circumstances from returning to Vienna be-
fore going to Brunau, agreeably to his first
determination. But in the mean time,
it is possible the French imperial troops
may enter Vienna. Experience has proved
that they observe a strict discipline and
disregard the dangers of war. Should this
take place he expects that his people will
remain quiet and conduct themselves with
decorum. I recommend it to each one in
particular; and his majesty our sovereign
far from expecting a zeal which might only
compromise the lives and property of his
subjects, would punish severely the least
disorder, not only because he himself has
declined defending his own capital, but be-
cause he entertains a most gracious soli-
citude for the welfare of its inhabitants.

(Signed)
Rodolphe, Comte Wrba,
Commissary of the court.
VIENNA, Nov. 12.

Twenty-third Bulletin of the Grand Army.

From the castle of Schwarzenau, 14th Nov.
At the battle of Diernstein, where 4000
French attacked on the 11th, between 25 and
30,000 Russians, kept their position, killed be-
tween 3 and 4000 men, captured their colors
and made 1200 prisoners; the 4th and 9th regi-
ments of light infantry, and the 100th and 3d
regiments of infantry of the line, covered them-
selves with glory. General Gazan there dis-
played great valor and good conduct. The Rus-

sians the day after the battle evacuated Krems,
and quitted the Danube, leaving 1500 prisoners
in the utmost distress. They found on the road
many men who had been wounded and died dur-
ing the night. The intention of the Russians
seems to have been, to have waited at Krems for
reinforcements, and to have established themselves
on the Danube; but the battle of Diernstein has
disconcerted their plans. They have seen by
what 4000 Frenchmen could do, what they might
expect when contending against equal numbers.

Marshal Mortier pursued the Russians, while
another corps of the army passed the Danube by
the bridge of Vienna, to intercept them to the
right, and the corps of marshal Bernadotte march-
ed to intercept them on the left. Yesterday the
13th, at 10th A. M. prince Murat passed thro'
Vienna. At the break of day a column of ca-
valry established themselves on the bridge of the
Danube, and passed it after several conferences
with the Austrian commanders. The engineers
who had orders to burn the bridge attempted it
several times, but were unable to succeed. Mar-
shal Lannes and general Bertrand, aid de camp
of the Emperor, were the first to cross the bridge.
The troops did not stop in Vienna, but continu-
ed their destined route.

Prince Murat has established his head quarters
at the house of duke Albert. Duke Albert has
done much for the city. Many quarters wanted
water. He introduced it at his own expence,
and is well known to have spent great sums on
this object. Great quantities of ammunition and
artillery were found in Vienna, an account of
which is herewith annexed. The house of Aus-
tria has no arsenal or foundery except in Vienna.
The Austrians have not had time to carry off a-
bove a fifth or fourth of their artillery or any
thing else of consequence. We have warlike
stores sufficient for 4 campaigns, and to renew
our artillery equipage four times if we should
lose it. We have also provisions against a siege,
for a great number of places. The emperor has
established himself at Schenbrunn. He went to
day to Vienna, at two o'clock in the morning.
He passed the rest of the night in visiting the ad-
vanced posts on the left bank of the Danube, as
well as the positions, and to satisfy himself that
every duty was well performed. He returned
to Schenbrunn at break of day. The weather
has become delightful. This day is one of the
finest of the winter, though cold. Commercial
and all other transactions go on at Vienna in the
usual way. The inhabitants are full of confi-
dence and perfectly at ease. The popula-
tion of this city is about 250,000 souls. It is
not supposed to have diminished above 10,000
by the departure of the court and nobility.

The emperor received at noon M. De Wittna,
who is now placed at the head of the administra-
tion of all Austria.

The corps of marshal Soult passed through Vi-
enna this morning at 9 o'clock. That of mar-
shal Davoust is marching through it at this mo-
ment. General Marmont has gained different
military advantages at Leoben, with his advan-
ced posts.

The Bavarian army receives great reinforce-
ments every day. The emperor has just made
some fresh presents to the elector. He has given
him 15,000 stand of arms taken in Vienna, and
has restored to him all the artillery which Aus-
tria had at different periods taken from the states
of Bavaria.

The city of Kuffstein has capitulated to colonel
Pompe.

General Minaud has driven the enemy on the
road to Brunau as far as Volkersdorff. To day at
noon he had made 600 prisoners, and taken a
park of 40 pieces of artillery, complete.

Marshal Lannes arrived at 2 P. M. at Stock-
erau. He there found an immense magazine of
clothing, 100,000 pair of shoes and boots, and
cloth enough to make great coats for the whole
army. They have also taken many boats which
were defending the Danube with artillery, leather
and clothing.

[The bulletin here goes on to give a particular
inventory of 1,547 pieces of cannon, 473 mor-
tars, 109,292 muskets and carbines; a great
number of swords and pistols; an immense quan-
tity of powder, cannon, musket and pistol balls,
flints, lead, and many other military stores.]

HEAD QUARTERS, Vienna, Nov. 13.

ORDER OF THE DAY.
The Emperor testifies his satisfaction to the 4th
regiment of light infantry; to the 100th of the
line; to the 9th of light infantry, and to the
32d of the line, for the intrepidity which they
displayed at the battle of Diernstein, where their
bravery in preserving the position which they oc-
cupied, obliged the enemy to quit that which he
held on the Danube. His majesty also signifies
his approbation to the 9th regiment of the line,
and to the 30th, who at the battle of Lambach,
made a stand against the rear guard of the Rus-
sians, and not only gave the first blow, but made
400 prisoners. His majesty further expresses his
satisfaction to the grenadiers of Oudinot, who at
the battle of Amstetten, drove the Russian and
Austrian corps from their strong and commanding
position, and made 1500 prisoners, of whom 600
were Russians. His majesty is satisfied with the
18, 16th, and 22d regiments of Chasseurs, and
with the 9th and 10th regiments of hussars, for
their good conduct in all the skirmishes which
took place from the Inn to the gates of Vienna,
and for the 800 Russian prisoners made at Stein.

Prince Murat, marshal Lannes, the re-
serve of cavalry, and their corps of the ar-
my, entered Vienna the 13th Nov. made
themselves masters the same day of the
bridge over the Danube, prevented it from

being burnt, passed it immediately, and
put to flight the Russian army. We found
in Vienna more than 2000 pieces of can-
non, 100,000 guns, ammunition of every
kind, in fine, every kind of equipage, ne-
cessary for 3 or 4 armies. The people of
Vienna seemed to receive the army with
friendship.

The emperor decrees, that the property
of the people of this capital shall be held
sacred, and that they shall be treated with
the greatest respect, for they have beheld
with sorrow, the unjust war which has
been carried on against us, and they testify
by their conduct as much friendship for us,
as they entertain hatred for the Russians;
a people, who by their savage and barbar-
ous manners, ought to be detested by every
civilized nation.

Major-General Marshal BERTHIER.
[Further extracts to-morrow.]

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

Extract of a letter, dated Montego Bay, Jam.
Dec. 16, 1805.

"Now, my dear friend, why did you
not follow the advice contained in mine of
the month of July and August, and have
shipped lumber, beef, staves, pork, fish,
candles, soap and butter for this place (you
can't do it now) from the governor's wis-
dom in stopping the trade to America.
The above recited articles bear the follow-
ing incredible prices: flour 35 dollars, beef
pork and salt fish at the rate of 30 cents
per lb. none by the barrel to be got, candles
and soap 56 cents, butter per firkin 75 cents,
cheese at the rate of 100 cts. American, En-
glish 150 cents, hams 82 1-2, staves 135
dols. cash per th. which cost you about 30
or 36 dollars. lumber, none to be got for
love or money; what will be the fate of this
devoted place I cannot tell; the planters
are in a desperate state; they have the enor-
mous duty of fourteen shillings 6d. ster-
ling per gal. on their rum to pay, also 36s.
sterling per 100lbs. on their sugar, to the
mother country, exclusive of the island
duties, and yet are not allowed to provide
themselves with those necessary articles of
life from a neighboring country, and
from whom they can be procured on the
best terms; but as soon as general Sir
E. Coote comes out, and who is expected
by the first fleet, I hope he will conciliate
the confidence and favour of the people of
this island, open the trade, for to my know-
ledge the British provinces in America are
not capable of furnishing this island, much
less all the rest of them with provisions and
lumber, as it has been proved here that
they can't supply this island throughout the
year, with more than one month's supply
of their consumption. Let ministers re-
member the repeated remonstrances of
America, and press these most loyal sub-
jects no more, for they are indeed oppress-
ed, and as to firmness and loyalty, I dare
affirm the king has no subjects in all his do-
minions that exceed the inhabitants of Ja-
maica, for I perceived it during last mar-
tial law.

Extract of a letter from an American Gen-
tleman in Cadiz, to his friend in Philadel-
phia.

"The French and Spaniards, wounded
in the battle off Trafalgar, amounting to
5000 have been exchanged; Their total
loss in killed and wounded, is not short of
15,000.

"There were few ships that had less
than 300 killed and wounded; The Trini-
dada had 500.

"Out of the 10 ships saved, there are
not three worth repairing."

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated 24th
November, received at Charleston.

"They speak of a congress which is to assem-
ble shortly, Mr. Talleyrand, Lord Harrowby,
and the ministers of the two Emperors are to re-
pair there—our Emperor is to be there."

A Petersburg (Russia) article of October 27,
mentions, that 27 fail of transports which failed
from Russia with troops, had been wrecked on
the coast of Courland, and that nearly 1200
troops had been lost; among whom were two
Russian Generals.

LOST,

On Saturday evening, 8th of Feb. in or near
Alexandria.

A Silver Watch,

With a Steel Chain and Key, maker's name
William Mord, Liverpool, No. 3947, the has a
small place broke out of her face at the hour of
ten o'clock. I will give 3 dollars reward for
the delivery of the Watch to me, living near
Four Mile Run Mill.

Joseph Birch, sen.
February 10, 1806

PUBLIC SALE.
TO-MORROW, at half past 10 o'clock, will
be Sold, at the Vendue Store, for the benefit
of the underwriters,
Part of a Ten Inch Cable,
Philip G. Marsteller.

February 10.
BOARDING & LODGING.

A FEW GENTLEMEN may be accom-
modated with genteel BOARDING, with
or without LODGING, at the south-east cor-
ner of Prince and Royal Streets—The situation is
healthy and agreeable.

Judith Lawrence.
February 10. e31t

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Captain JENKES from New York, and for
Sale,

First quality Patent Cheese,
A quantity of excellent Flour,
New York Pippins,
A parcel of nice Codfish,
Chefnuts, Shellbarks, &c.

Abel Willis.
February 10. e66t

FOR SALE,

An elegant three story Brick House,
on the corner of King and Columbus Streets, now
occupied by Mr. John Roberts. YOUNG
NEGROES or GROCERIES will be taken in
part payment. For terms apply to Col. George
Denials, or to the subscriber in the City of
Washington.

Nicholas Vofs.
February 10. 1aw

Fairfax County, to wit:

JANUARY COURT, 1806.
THE persons appointed to view the Public
Buildings and report to the court the re-
pairs in their opinion wanting to the same, and
whether in their opinion it is expedient to build
an addition to the clerk's office, made a report—
and the several justices of the peace of this coun-
ty being summoned to meet this day to receive
the said report; whereupon it is ordered, that
the said report be received and entered of record,
and that Charles Little, James Wren, William
Payne, and Francis Adams, or any three, be ap-
pointed to let, to the lowest bidder, the build-
ing of the said addition to the office agreeable to
the plan and the repairs wanting as aforesaid,
and that they do superintend the building and
repairing of the same.

A Copy.
Test.
William Mofs, C. F. C.
February 10. d7t

In conformity to the within order of court, we
will, at the court-house of the said county, on
MONDAY the 17th instant, let to the lowest
bidder,

THE building of the addition to the clerk's
office, and the repairs to be made on the
public buildings—The addition to be built of
bricks and covered with slate; a plan of which
is lodged with Colonel James Wren, for the in-
spection of those who wish to become under-
takers; he has also a memorandum of the repairs
that are to be made to the other buildings.

Charles Little,
James Wren,
Wm. Payne.
February 10. d7t

JUST LANDED,

From the Schooner Sampson, and for Sale,
by
Washington Peirce;

Apply at Col. Ramsay's Counting Room:
A few hogheads very nice retailing
Molasses.

30 quintals Cod Fish.
15 barrels Cherry Rum,
No. 1 Beef.
Forty double Pole Axes.
February 6. e03t

For Sale, by the Subscriber,

On board the Schooner LARK, lying at HARR-
PER'S wharf,

Few hogheads retailing Molasses
Mould Candles
Spermaceti do.
30 barrels No. 1 Beef
16 barrels N. E. Rum
2 bales Beerboom Curahs
1 bale fine Castles
Mens' and Womens' Shoes
Quantity Seal Leather.

John Peabody.
February 4. e07t

JUST RECEIVED,

By Capt. PALMER, from NORFOLK,
20 fraills broad Figs
10 barrels China Oranges
Fresh Lisbon Lemons, in boxes,

For Sale, by
Matthew Eakin;
Who has on hand,
A general assortment of Confec-
tionary as usual.

February 4. 465t

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumption.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is to perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. J. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of his invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad livings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the
Consumptions,	stomach and back,
Lowness of spirits,	Indigestion,
Loss of appetite,	Melancholy,
Impurity of the blood,	Gout in the stomach,
Hysterical affections,	Pains in the limbs,
Inward weakness,	Relaxations,
Seminal weakness,	Involuntary emissions,
Fluorbus (or whites),	Obstinate gleet,
Barrenness,	Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,

Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cures of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this and

being suited to every age a constitution, and also contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, with old pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tapes or large round worm, the Ascides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose, and about the feet—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—

By Hamilton's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and length, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived, but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.) and a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—his particular gratitude is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very feckly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions, I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, to often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe; free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, rings worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without

impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicate, soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which gathered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, deflections of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Rofs and Douglass, Peterburgh; T. Green, Frederickburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburgh.

September 4. 11W

TO BE SOLD,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND:

ONE containing 103 acres—the other 26 acres; adjoining each other, and are 2 miles 3 to 4 miles from Alexandria, in the county of Fairfax and State of Virginia. The aforesaid land is bounded on the old Leesburgh road, just above Captain Slacum's, and joins the lands of Benjamin Delany and Carlisle Whiting, and will be sold pursuant to a deed of trust given to the subscribers from a certain John Withers, to secure the payment of a debt due to Jonathan and Mahlon Scholfield. The above lands will be offered at private sale until the 18th day of February, and if not sold by that day, they will be sold at the coffee house, in Alexandria, on the 21st day of February, at public auction, for cash; the sale to commence at three o'clock.

Andrew Scholfield,

Thomas Cook.

February 4.

d8t.

LOTICE.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax Street, near Duke Street, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hoot. Apply to Mr. John Tacker. As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke.

I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax Street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 31 day of February, 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) 11W

Printing, in us various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

SHINGLING SLATE.

240 boxes best quality SHINGLING SLATE.

1 CABLE 120 fathom, and 1 Anchor—for sale, on the subscriber's wharf.

Richets, Newton & Co.

February 8.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR of elegant, well matched and well broke, young CARRIAGE HORSES, equal to any on the continent. Also some SADDLE HORSES. Apply at the Indian Queen Tavern, to

John Hodgkins.

February 7.

A great Bargain may be had.

I wish to exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Loudoun county, for good lands in the western country. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 30 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river. There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat sowed last fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the Plaster of Paris, from the latest experiments—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.

February 7.

Fairfax County, Virginia.

WAS committed to the Jail of said county, as a runaway on the 30th of November last, a Negro man who calls himself MARK THOMAS, about forty-five or fifty years old, about five feet ten inches high and stout built. The said Negro says that he is a native of St. Jago, and that he came into this country with the French at the time of the siege of Little York; and that after quitting the French, he entered into the employ of Minion Wife and Thomas White, with whom he learned the stone-mason's trade, on Rappahannock, near Port Royal, he then went into the employment of Pope Williams and Charles Williams, and went with them to build a mill on Goose creek for Joseph Jefferson, and from there to a place called Pigeon Hill, in Pennsylvania, and that he has worked at Mill-wood and many other places in the country. He has with him a variety of clothing, amongst which are a blue broadcloth coat, a pair of black velvet breeches, corduroy pantaloons, a calico jacket, and a good great coat. The owner if any is requested to come prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law, by

Daniel Bradley, Jailor.

February 6.

Fairfax County, Virginia.

WAS committed to the Jail of said county, as a runaway, on the 23d day of November, 1805. a Negro man, who calls himself BEVERLY JAMES, and that he was bought out of Mr. Carter Braxton's estate in King William county, Virginia, by Mr. James Ham, and carried by him to the city of New York, and left by him in the service of Mr. William Roe, until he came of age, after which he was liberated and returned to the city of Richmond, where he was put in jail as a runaway and then sold for his jailers to a Mr. Brown, with whom he served his time out, a few miles from the town. He is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high and stout built—his clothing is a pair of lead-colored breeches and a round jacket and cap, all much worn and defaced. The owner, if any, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs, by

Daniel Bradley, Jailor,

For JAMES WAUGH, Sheriff F. C.

January 22.

[Feb. 6.] 11W

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave, named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the mulatto ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lanky and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor N. P. Cassin, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Cassin.

Maryland, Charles County, } [Feb. 3.] 11W
January 17.

PRINTED DAILY BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the

RUM

In hds. and bls. French Brandy in

Gin to pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.

Cocoa

White and brown Soap and

Maid and dip Candle

in kegs, boxes and jars,

in kegs and trails,

Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

&c. &c. ALSO,

A Variety of DRY GOODS

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerfemes,

Dolls, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Coats,

Berks, Blakicks, blue Friezes,

Cainmoores, Russels, Yarn Stockings,

Cherties and Callicoes,

Irish Linens, Silks do.

Quakers and Ticklenburgs,

Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,

India Muslin and Table Cloths,

Bandana Handkerchiefs,

Colored Threads, Hats and sun

articles.

Philip G. May

Nor. 12.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,

THE SHIP

HETTY

Just arrived from Live

laid at Col. Ramsay's wharf. Her

may be seen and description of the

known, on application to Captain

board or to

Ricketts, Newton &

I sail this is out sold in ten or in

he will be for freight or charter to any

Europe.

R. N. S.

January 1.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR of elegant, well matched

broke, young CARRIAGE HORSES

equal to any on the continent. Also

some SADDLE HORSE. Apply at

Indian Queen Tavern, to

John Hodg

February 7.

A BARGAIN.

For Sale or Rent,

A new Brick House on Pri

just finished, and very convenient for

family, with an excellent corner. Lo

Wells, Korn & Wilemiller's. For

to

JAMES MC

Also,

16 Lots of different sizes on

and Fayette Streets. For Sale, or Rent

ten forever. Apply as above.

February 5.

HENRY K. MA

Has received, per Brig Equator, M

New-Castle, and offers for Sale, i

ately applied for;

80 Leaks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Ingot Lead and

36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

20 Pipes very choice M

Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, from

holomaw, and for sale by

R. Veitch &

December 21.

N. B. This Wine has lain a consi

month West Indies.